## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN. AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED. Opening of the French Legislature.

SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The United States Mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, arrived at this port on Monday after about 1 o'clock, bringing dates from Havre and London to the 4th inst.

Among her passengers are Gen. Dix and family, Mr. S. G. Goodrich, late American Consul at Paris, and Mr. A. W. Scharit, American Consul at Falmouth

and bearer of dispatches. The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from Boston June 20, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st

The Argo brings intelligence of the death of Lord Ragian, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from General Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously Lord Ragian had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 P. M. on the 28th his Lordship progressed to the satisfac-tion of his medical attendants. Afterward alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing which gradually increased. From 5 P. M. he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated Major General Simpson has succeeded Lord Ragian pro tem.

The Times's correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult the Amphion, 36, screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were im-mediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The captain of the Amphion, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Nystadt.

From Copenhagan, July 4, we learn that the French war-steamers Pelican and Tocsin had anchored, and the English war-steamer Alban towing the Jackdaw and Swinger had passed southward.

The Journal de Constantinop'e reports that the

town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communications will be established between St. Pe-

tersburg and Sevastopol. His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on a visit to Queen Vic-

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board H. M. ship Exmouth, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye.

The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakeff and Redan towers made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received, and are published in extenso in our columns this morning. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management, and the total absence of that itary knowledge and judgment so requsite in such bazardous and difficult undertakings.

The Journal de St. Petersburgh publishes a corre spondence respecting the outrage at Hango, which Russia excuses on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making im-

proper use of flags of truce. nother "demonstration" against Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading bill took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 1, and exceeded in numbers and riot the one which took place the week previous According to the reporter of The Morning Herald, the scene is beyond description. At the lowest computation, upward of 100,000 men, women and children were present. The proceedings were commenced by a man attempting to address the crowd, which attempt was immediately put down by the police. This gave rise to an extraordinary scene of confusi The constables hats were knocked off and the several carriages which were bold enough to enter were booted and the horses frightened by the mob. Several of the leaders were taken into enstody, but not without giving great trouble to the police, who were in many instances compelled to use their staves in a very severe manner.

The Extraordinary Session of 1855 of the French Legislative Assembly was opened on the afternoon of the 2d inst. by the Emperor, whose speech is given

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News states that the French Government demands a new loan of seven hundred and fifty millions of francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce and on the revenue accruing from the carriage of passengers and goods by railway. 140,000 men of the class 1855 were called

In the House of Commons on the 2d July Lord Robert Grosvenor withdrew his bill against Sunday

trading.
In both Houses of Parliament on the evening of the 3d inst. a Royal Message, recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Ragian for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of £1,000 a year should be granted to the widow of his late lordship, and £2,000 a year to the present possessor of the title, with remainder to his

In the House of Lords while discussing the merits of the late Lord Ragian, the Earl of Galloway blamed the Government for having allowed certain charges adduced against Lord Raglan in Parliament and elsewhere to pass unanswered. To this neglect he believed that the premature death of the late Field Marshal was in a great measure attributable.

Lord Howden, the British Embassador in Spain, has been stopped by a band of Carlists or of robbers. on the road from Madrid to Vittoria, and detained six

The Washington arrived at Premen on the 2d inst.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesday, July 3, 1855. The principal actors in the great European Tragedy of Errors are one by one disappearing from the scene. Lord Raglan, who was allured to Tarkey against his will in the belief that he was to be the leader, not of an actual campaign, but of a mere military demonstration, died at Balaklava on the 28th of June. Field-Marshal St. Aroand, Adjutant-General Estcourt, Generals Catheart, Goldie, Strangways and Str John Campbell, Admiral Poxer, Capt. Christie and Surveyor-General Wreferd having died in the course of the campaign; Gea. Forey, the Earls of Lucan and Cardigan having been recalled; Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Generals Sir De Lacy Evans and Torrens, Admirals Dundas and Sir Charles Napier having returned; and Gen. Canrobert baying re-

signed, the command of the army and fleet is now altogether in new hands; while the exclusion of the Peelites from the Ministry, and the failure of the Vienna Conferences have altered the original aim of the Crimean expedition. The English have drifted from sham war into serious war; while in Russia the death of the Czar Nicholas and the removal of Prince Paskiewitch and Menchikoff from the scene of action have not altered either the plans of the Russians, or their energy and efficiency in the field and cabinet. A new act of the great drama commences. Pelissier reports that he will make another assault in the first part of July. Should it be unsuccessful, he will raise the siege and attack the Russian army in the open field. He is determined no longer to defer striking a decisive blow. The Emperor is preparing for all emergencies, and is sending 50,000 more men to

The Times of Saturday last was led in a fit of monomania to kill off the European Princes; of course only on paper. We were informed that the King of Prussia and the young Czar are both soon to die! Now it is well known that the King of Prussia has for the last few years reformed his habit of ha d drinking, and though his constitution is undermined by his former intemperance, still there is nothing alarming in his present state of health. As to the Czar Alexander, he is undoubtedly not a great friend of the war with the Allies; still there is no reason for killing him off, since, in case of his decease, his more warlike and more energetic brother Constantine is to direct the affairs of the State as if he were the Czar. As to the Generals Sir George Brown. Pennefather and Codington, all of them are undoubtedly ill and, bes'des, far advanced in age. It is not very probable that they will see much service again. The Crimean climate makes and bayoc among the old Peninsu'ar Generals. The cholera chiefly attacks the Piedmontese, who are dying off by hundreds.

We learn from the Baltic that the infernal machines of the Russians prove of very little avail. Forty-six of them have been fished out of the sea, and only one has done any damage, exploding under the Exmouth, and wounding Admiral Seymour, Capt. Louis and Lieut. Pierce. Poor Capt. Lyons of the Miranda, son of the Admiral in command in the Black Sea, has died in consequence of a wound received when reconnoitering Kaffa. By his successful cruise in the Sea of Azoff he had earned a great reputation, and was considered a rising man with a bright career before him.

Lord Canning's appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India is not well received by the public. Those who sympathize with India expected the nomination of Lord Elgin, while those who sympathize with the great families of the country wished to see the Duke of Newcastle in Calcutta, where he might have bettered his broken finances. Lord Canning is nothing but the son of his father. His nomination shows clearly that the speeches of the Administrative Reformers have not yet had any effect upon the governing classes, who thus bestow the most important of all appointments on a man of well-known medicerity. The weal of two hundred millions of Hindoos is sacrificed to party considerations and family arrangements.

The Queen has sent in a message calling upon Parliament for a suitable provision on behalf of the heirs of Lord Raglan, but it meets with little public favor. The last military feat of the late Field-Marshal, the reckless attack upon the Redan without any hope of getting possession of the fortifications, was an act of downright madness. The troops were led to the shambles without any possibility of success, and now Parliament is expected to vote a hundred thousand pounds to the relatives of the man whose inefficiency has cost the lives of tens of thousands of Englishmen! Still, he belongs to the illustrious house of Somerset, and therefore the nation must reward his services, though they were disastrons to the army and to the country at

Napoleon III has opened the meeting of his Legislative Body and Senate with a speech which is rather disagreeable to Austria. He charges her with refusing, or at least delaying, the fulfilment of her pledges. The irritation created by the dismissal of Drouyn de L, Huys, the appointment of Count Walewski and Persigny, the publication of Prince Czartoryski's address, and the article in The Moniteur of Saturday last on Austrian tergiversations in 1783, will be still more enlivened by the Emperor's speech, and the Court of Vienna will soon find a pretext for giving up its connection with the Western Powers, and, in a few months, form an alliance with Russia. The Times already prognosticates

On Sunday last the population of London was highly incensed against the Police. Lord Grosvenor's unpopular Sunday bill led to a monster gathering of the lower classes in Hyde Park on two subsequent Sundays, when every carriage of the aristocracy was received with the admonition of "Go to Church." The hooting and velling were terrible. The day before yesterday the Police interfered in the most brutal manner. They made use of their truncheous right and left, and knocked people down in the best continental style. Some ninety people were carried to the police station. Lord Grosvenor immediately withdrew his obnoxious bill, but the excitement of the public will not subside until the police magistrate fairly examines the case, and A. P. C.

puts the police on trial. THE REPULSE AT SEVASTOPOL.

Special Correspondence of The London Tim-CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOFOL, June 20, 1855. It is but natural that the attack of the Allies on the principal points of the Russian defenses should now be scrutinized in all its details, and, as it has failed, that the plan of that attack should be severely criticised and unsparingly censured. It is certainly true that, in some respects, these details were imperfect. As an example of this imperfection, it is stated that the supports were too distant from the attacking parties; that proper care was not taken to prevent the men becoming confused and losing their way in the labaryuth of works before the Redan; that no steps were formed above the bern of the parapet so that the men could step over in order; that the attacking parties were too weak, and that the men were crowded into narrow works and trenches which could not afford them cover, and were difficult of access and exit. It is moreover attillery for their guidance in the event of success or detail, that it was only when the Russians had crowded feat, and that it was only when the Russians had crowded feat, that an artillery officer obtained permission of the parapets and through their embrasures, and had been abooting down our men for some time on their retreat, that an artillery officer obtained permission from Lord Raglan to open fire upon their lines; that no directions were addressed even to the ambulance corps with respect to locality or action, and that many minor points of some importance were also neglected: but the gravest charge of all is that the success of the assult was compromised by the facility with which Lord Raglan yielded to Gen. Pelissier's request, and Lord Raglan yielded to Gen. Pelissier's request, and locality or action, and that many minor points of some importance were also neglected: but the gravest charge of all is that the success of the assult was compromised by the facility with which Lord Raglan yielded to Gen. Pelissier's request, and ports were too distant from the attacking parties; that

late on the evening of the 17th altered the arrangements for the following morning. As to the propriety of Gen. Pelissier's views in making that request there is searcely a difference of opinion in this army. If the Russians were indeed about to assault the Mamelou before dawn he would have been prepared for them with overwhelming numbers, could have decimated them as they retreated with his artillery, and could have immediately attacked a position held by a beaten and dispirited enemy. If they were not prepared to attack the Mamelon, but were prepared to resist us, the original plan of bombarding them for three hours before we attacked could not have failed to drive them from their works under cover, and to sizy great numbers of them. That plan was perfectly successful in the attack on the Mamelon, which was easily taken after a fierce caanonade in the open day, which drove the enemy out of the works. Although we had silenced many guns in the Redan we had not silenced all, nor had we touched the ship's batteries; and Prince Gortchakoff tells us daily and as we find truly, "The damage done to us by day "we repair at night." We never scarshed out the strength of the Redan on that morning, and the Russians might have—for all we knew and know—replaced every injured gun and have had the battery in as good order as when we opened fire. We were certain of success. Sir George Brown, inflated by the bloodless conquest of Kertch and Yenikale, directed the operations as if the garrison of Sevastopol were a body of serf militia. A private memorandam was sent round the night before the attack to officers commanding regiments &c., to request them to keep their men in order, and to make them observe silence "when the open and the night before the attack to officers commanding regiments &c., to request them to keep their men in order, and to make them observe silence "when the open and the night before the attack to officers commanding regiments &c., to request them to keep their men in order, and to make them observe silence One would certainly have thought that even a feint by the French against the Flagstaff Batteries would have

there was no attack on the Russian works on our left. One would certainly have thought that even a feint by the French against the Flagstaff Batteries would have been attended with advantage. However, these are points beyond my province, and I shail stop here with the assurance that I am expressing the opinions of others and am not hazarding any one statement of my own on a subject of such vast importance. It is as impossible to lorget that memorable morning as it is hopeless to attempt to describe what occurred.

It will be remembered that the plan of attack originally proposed was that the Allies were to open a cannonade for three hours on the Malakoff and Redan after dawn on the morning of the left; that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former it would not be possible to carry or hold it till the Malakoff was taken. The manner of our attack was as follows: The senior brigades of the Light Division, Second Division, Third Division, and Fourth Division were to farmish each one column of 1,750 men, to whom were joined 60 smilors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left of the Redan, close to the neck of the Dockyard Creek. The second brigades of these divisions were to be in receive, and the Guards' Brigade and Highland Brigade were moved up and kept in reserve also for any duty that might occur. The attacking party of the Second Division was the only exception to these rules, as it was formed of broken brigades. Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1,750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men an the assaulting column to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support and 100 riflemen or sharpshooters preceding the head of the assaulting column to keep down the fire of the beta astalting column was to attack the apex of the Redan as soon as the termination of the case of the seco the reentering angle; the Second Division column was to attack the ajex of the Redan as soon as the Light Division and Fourth Division had carried the work at the flanks; the Third Division was to assumit work at the flanks; the Third Division was to assauth the Cemetery and the Barrack Batteries; the Fourth Division column was to assail the left flank of the Redan at the reentering angle. The Second Division was only to attack the apex after the Light Division and Fourth Division had gained the flanks and affected a junction along the base of the works, when they and Fourth Dynam as games as a junction along the base of the works, when they were to prevent the consequences of forcing a strong body of the enemy from the flanks into the angle of the Redan. The attacking column of the Light Division was furnished by the 7th Fusileers, 23d Welsh, the 33d (Dake of Welfington's) Regiment, and 34th Regiment. The storning party was led by Col. Yea of the 7th. The 19th, 77th and 25th Regiments, or the Second Brigade, were in reserve under Col. Shirley. Soon after 12 o'clock they moved down from camp and took ground in the trenches under the direction of Major Halliwell, the Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-Geteral of the Division. The Second Division was on their left, the Fourth Division on the left of the Second Division, and the Third Division on the extreme left. The movement was simultaneous, and the troops moved off together till they came into the trenches, from which they were to issue forth to attack the dark wall of earth serrated with embrasures before them.

cfore them.

These embrasures were only too well, filled. The These embrasures were only too well filled. The fire which we opened on Sunday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry Battery, commanded by Major Strange, threw no less than 300 8-inch shells into the Redan, which is only 400 yards distant, and the place must have been nearly cleared by the incessant storm of iron splinters which flew through it. So near are the works that fragments of our 13-inch shells ily back from the Redan into the Ouarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have Quarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have been neared by the splinters of their own shells, which have radiated from the inside of the Russian batteries. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordinance into the enemies lines, and on the following day we fired 11,946 rounds of shot and shell. The Russian fire was weak a trivial shot and and one six guon adon, they kept many pieces masked and one six guin and one eight gun battery on the flauks of the Redan were silent, and were left comparatively unmoticed by our artillerymen. The only damage the did by all their fire throughout the whole of Sunday was unpnoticed by our artillerymen. The only damage they did by all their fire throughout the whole of Sunday was the demolition of the wheel of a gun-carriage. Had the three hours cannonade and bombardment which Lord Raglan oecided on administering to the Russian batteries before we assaulted been delivered to them, it is very probable that we should have found but a small body of troops prepared to receive us at the parapets; and it must be esteemed a very unfortunate circumstance that his Lordship was induced to abandon his intention in deference to the wishes of General Pelissier. General Pelissier, in requesting the English General to change the original plan of attack and to forestall the hour which was at first agreed upon, is not stated to have assigned any specific reason for the alteration, but it is reported that he wished to anticipate the enemy, who were about, as he was informed, to make an assault on the Mamelon. He felt, too that the masses of French whom he had prepared could not be concealed from the Russians for any length of time, and that they would soon be revealed by the noise which always attends the movements of large bodies of men. It would, indeed, have been impossible to conceal the fact of the accumulation of so many battalions close to the Malakoff, and their presence would have been indicated certainly as soon as dawn, and probably earlier.

The Russian column which is said to have issued

presence would have been indicated certainly as soon as dawn, and probably earlier.

The Ressian column which is said to have issued from Malaxoff just before our assault to attack the Mamelon was certainly so small that it was, according to some, merely intended as a feint to draw out the French and lead them to the assault, for which the enemy were only too well prepared. A deserter who came in yesterday (Tucsday) has declared that the garrison have been expecting an attack ever singe the termination of the third bombardment, and that the allies got the Quarries and the Mamelon because the bulk of the Russians were concentrated in the Redau and Malakoff, which they thought we should attack as soon as we had seized these outlying works. Heavy columns of infantry have been marched up every night, according to his statement, to the rear of the batteries as soon as our fire ceases and are withdrawn atteries as soon as our fire ceases and are withdrawn

after daybreak.
the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or other, got mixed together with then some means or other, got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose in consequence. On crossing the trench our men, instead of coming upon the open in a time body, were broken into twos and threes. This arose from the want of a temporary step above the berm, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could, and as the top of the trench is of unequal hight and form their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole from a deliberate and well aimed on their whole front a deliberate and well aimed suitraille, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Col. Yer saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around kim, he exclaimed: "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call "them back!" But alas! at that critical moment ro bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's gaus close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mess of toops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavored to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile

Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, fell along with his chis f mortally wounded and is since dead after amputatation of his right thigh. The 7th regiment has now only three or four officers left for duty. Major Pack, Lord Richard Browne, Lieutenant (Inkerman) Jones, Ensign Malan, Ensign Wright, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Applevard, and the Hon. E. Fitzelarence were wounded. The latter has had his left thigh amputared. In the 33d Colonel Johnstone had his left hand shot away, since amputated; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Wiskam wounded; Lieutenant Bennett and Lieutenant Ryland were killed. In the 23d, which was favorably placed, the only officer injured was Lieutenant-Colonel Lysoos, who received a severe contusion. In the 88th, Captain Brown had his right arm carried clean away by a round shot. In the Rifle Brigade Captain Plunkeit and Lieutenant Knox and Lieutenant Freemantie were wounded. The division has lost upward of 320 men killed and wounded, and it suffered reverly as it retired from the futile attack. The signal for our assault was to be given by the discharge of two service rockets, which were to have been fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of their success.

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been fired when the French got into the Malakon, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag os a signal of their success.

It is certain that the French did for a short time establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they were soon expelled with lose, and I saw with my own eyes a large triangular blue and black flag waving from the Malakoff all during the fight. The moment the rockets were fired the Light Division rushed out of cover; in a quarter of an hour this infantry Balaklava was over, so far as any chance of success was concerned. The Secord Division seeing that the flank attacks failed, wisely kept under cover and suffered but a trifing loss. Heat they foolishly advanced we should have to deplore greater and more useless slaughter. The 41st, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, were to form the assaulting party. Captain Maulverer of the 30th Regiment, commanded the working party. The 2d Battalion Royals was to follow the 41st, and with the 55th was to form a supporting party, while the 49th and 47th were in receive, and the 62d were to farmish men for carrying wool-packs and halders. They were marched off and took ground, guided by Captain Layard, and were formed in the old advance-st parallel next to the Quarty, and remained there till the attack failed. The Fourth Division were guided down by their active Quartermaster General, Colonel Wyndhem, and took ground in the trench to the left, but it would seem as if they attacked a little too near the apex of the Redan. Poor Sir John Campbiell seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Capt Hume and Caot. Snodgrass, his aidede camp, just before he rushed out of the rench, as if averse to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. I have in my former letter stated the losses of the Fourth Division, and the part they took in the light, dreadful and useless as it was. The 57th, out of 400 men, had more than a third killed and wounded, and it became evident that the contest on the left was as hopeles It is certain that the French did for a short time

retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery toward the town and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company where he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men once established prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drive the Russians out they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with shell and shot, and fired grape incessantly, but the soldiers kept close, though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a visuo in the drawin-groom, and articles of luxury and furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawin-groom, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimen, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. Some of the officers, when they went away, carried off articles of clothing and papers as proofs of their entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and the place, and some others took away pigeons and guineapigs which were tame in the houses. The

guinea pigs which were tame in the houses. The troops entered the place about 4 o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till 9 o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th Regiment lost 250 men. In the middle of the day Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of amanantilon, and that the ritles were clogged. The rifles, which were of the Eufield pattern, had been only served to the regiment the rifles were cloged. The rines, when were of the Lindble field pattern, had been only served to the regiment the day before, and again it was found that these admirable weapons are open to the grave defect which has been so frequently mentioned, and that they are liable to become useless after firing 20 rounds. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter, but when he reached the place where the general ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdra \*, owing to his wound, and he therefore delivered the document to Colonel Edwardes. As there was no possibility of getting support down to the troops, Col net Edwardes crept down along with the sergeant as got into the houses to see how matters were going o The officer in command on learning the state of the The efficer in command on learning the state of the case ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could, and meantime they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusillade. The 9th Regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places and held their position as well as the 18th. A sergeaut and a handful of men actually got possession of the little Wasp Battery, in which there were only 12 or 14 Russian artillerymen. They the 18th. A sergeaut and a handful of men actu-ally got possession of the little Wasp Battery, in which there were only 12 or 14 Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men, but when the latter turned round they discovered they were quite unsup-ported; and the Russians, seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them and drove them out of the battery. An officer and half a dozen men of the same regiment got un close to a part of the Flagstaff Battery and were advancing into it when they too, saw that they were by themselves, and as it was futlie to attemp holding their ground, they retreated. About 15 French soldiers on their left aided them, but

as they were likewise unsupported they had to retire. Another officer with only 12 men took one or the Rus-san Kiffe Pits, beyoneted those they found is it, and held a ossession of it throughout the day. Moantime, held; ossession of it throughout the day. Moantime, while these persons of the 5th and 18th and parties of the 44th and 25th were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and of the 35th kept up a hot fire from the Cometery on the Russians in the battery and on the siarpshooters, all the time being exceed to a tremendous shower of bullets, grape, round shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, units and compared to a state of the being the state of the propositions. round shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the uper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vauited and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprojected, and were under a coestant mitraille and home far advanced from our batteries, were almost un protected, and were under a constant mitraille and bombardurent from guns which our batteries had failed to touch. Captain Smith, of the 2th, was struck by a grajesh of in the back as he was in the act of getting Captain Armstrong, of the 18th, into a litter with the assistance of Captain Gaynor. The shot broke his spine and drove his ribs into his lungs. He died yesterday. Lisutenant Douglas and Lieutenant M Queen were also wounded. In the 18th, Lieutenant Meurant was killed, Major Kennedy, Captain Hayman (slightly). Captain Cormack (severely), Captain Armstrong (slightly), Captain Witkinson (slightly), Ensign Fearnley and Eusign Hotham (severe-

wounded, of whom three—namely, Capt. Bowes Fenwick, Capt. the Holl. Herbert Agar, and Capt. F. Caulfeild, are reported to have died of their wounds. Capt. Mansfield's thigh is fractured; 17 men were killed, 108 wounded. The 89th Regiment was in the trenches and had a few men wounded. The total number of killed and wounded in the Brigade was, up to the last returns 1 could see, 107 killed, 552 wounded.—Total 659.

Total 659.

Some of the officers got away in the great storm which arose about 11 o'clock, and blew with great violence for several hours. Gen. Eyre has issued the following order:

"ECCAD BRIGADE GROERS, THEO DIVISION.
"JUNE 12.—The Major-General communication of the brigade requests that the officers, someometic larged officers.

following order:

"JUNE 18.—The Major-General communating the brigade requests that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will accept his thanks for their conduct yesterday. He cannot safficiently express his admiration of their coolness, galiantry and discipline during a most trying day. He must tender his thanks to the medical department for their judicious grangements to provide for the wounded, which arrangements were most successful. Fo Assistant-Surgeon Gibbous, 4th Regiment, and Geeves, 58th Regiment, especially much praise is due for their realous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed

their releas and humane exertions in the need, while expects a sailing fire from the enemy."

The detachments from the hard-working and little noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of 60 men each, one for each column, but only two of them went out, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told off to carry scaling-ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for our storming parties. It is not to be wondered at if they suffered severely. On that eventful day 14 men were killed and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed and several others were wounded by the bursting of one of our 65 pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm from the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind battery, several officers and men were left behind wounced, and endured fearful agonies for hours, withwount ed, and chaired reached some solutions of them. Leutenant Ermiston lay for five hours under the abattis of the Redan, and was reported dead, but he watched his opportunity, and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr. Kennedy, senior mate of the London, and of the navel brigade, was also left behind close to the abattic and after exercis hours of pairful concealment he ti», and after several hours of painful concealment he rolled himself over and over like a ball down the de-clivity, and managed to get into the trench. Lieut. Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open. He at once exclaimed: "We must save him!" and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a varid when he was shot through the breast and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of action un-touched. Lieut. Dalyell of the Leander was struck touched. Leut. Dailyell of the Leander was struck in the left arm by a grapeshot, and underwest ampu-tation. Lieut. Cave and Mr. Wood, midshipman, were also wounded. Captain Peel, who commanded the detachment, was shot through the arm. Lord Raglan has visited the wounded in hospital, and has made many inquiries about them.

THE ARMISTICE.

JUNE 19.—The natural consequence in civilized war-fare of such a coatest as that which took place yes-terday is an armistice to bury the dead. It was our said duty to demand it, for our dead lay outside our line; and there were no Russian corpses in front of the Recan or Malakoff. After the contest of the 221 of May General Osten-Sacken is said to have applied twice to our Generals before an armistice was accord-ed to him, and indeed Gen. Polissier expressly says

twice to our Generals before an armistice was accorded to him, and indeed Gen. Pelissier expressly says that the truce was granted to the Russian General on his reiterated request. It is no wonder then that the Russians were rather chary of granting us an armistice, when they had no occasion to go outside their lines for their dead, or dying and wounded. Somehow or other, the rumor got abroad that there would be an armistice early in the day, and we hoisted a white flag in the forencon, but there was no such emblem of a temporary peace displayed by the Russians.

Our batteries and riffemen coased firing, and the Russians crowded the tops of the parapets of the Redan and of the Round Tower (Malakoff) batteries, and did not harass us by any fire, but of course it was dangerous to go out in front of the lines till they hoisted the white flag also. The advanced trenches were filled with efficers and soldiers eager to find the bodies of their poor convades, but they could not sir out of the parallels. They waited patiently and sadly for the moment when friendship's last melancholy office could be performed. It was a very hot day, and of all the places in the world where heat displays its numost power, a trench before Sevastopol is the most intolerable. Every moment a xious eyes were turned to the huge walls of earth before the Round Tower and behind the abstite of the Beauting in the booker. intolerable. Every moment a xious eyes were turned to the huge walls of earth before the Round Tower and behind the abattis of the Redan, in the hope of seeing the answering flag, but our own was the only one in view, and the French were still firing away on our left at the Russian works. It was evident that our left at the Russian works. It was evident that something was wrong, and it was whispered that the Russians had refused our application for an armistice. Boats were at last seen to leave the roads of Sevastopol, and to meet boats from the fleet at the entrance, and it became known that the Russians had acceeded to an armistice, and that it was to take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. To pass the weary time away there was nothing to do but to watch the Russians at work repairing their latteries, also we would be a support their latteries. their batteries—labors which they continued during their batteries—labors which they continued during the armistice subsequently—and to make out the bodies which lay scattered about in front of the Re-dan and Malakoff. It was agonizing to see the wounded men who were lying there under a broiling wounded men who were lying there under a brolling sun parched with excruciating thirst, racked with fever, and agonized with pain—to behold them waving their caps faintly or making signals toward our lines, over which they could see the white flag waving, and not to be able to help them. They lay where they fell, or had sorambled into the holes formed by shells; and there they had been for 30 hours—oh! how long and how dreadful in their weariness! An officer told me that one soldier who was close to the abattis when he saw a few men come out of an embrasure raised he raw a few men come out of an embrasure raised himself on his ebow, and fearing he should be unnoticed and passed by, raised his cap on a stick and waved it till he fell back exhausted. Again he rose, and managed to tear off his shirt, which he a itated in the air till his strength failed him. His face could be seen through a glass, and my friend said he never could forget the expression of resignation and despair with which the poor fellow at last abandoned his useless efforts, and folded his shirt under his head to await the mercy of Heaven. Whether he was aive or not when our men went out I cannot say; but five hours of thirst, fever and pain under a fierce sun would make awful odds against him. The red coats lay sadly thick over the broken ground in front of the abattis of the Redan, and blue and gray coats were scattered about or lay in piles in the rain-courses before the Malakoff. I could see, too, that the white port streaks of the Russian vessels were blackened by their breadsides on the morning of the 18th. while port streaks of the Russian vessels were blackened by their breadsides on the morning of the 18th.
About 3 o'clock I rode down past the old 13inch morter battery in advance of our pickethouse into the Middle Picket Ravine, at the end of which
begin the French approaches to their old parallel,
which is now extended up to their recent conquest the
Mameion. A body of the 12th Lancers and of some
light cavalry moved down the Wornzoff road about
the same time or a little later, and began extending
their files right and left in a complete ine across the
whole of our front, with the evident object of preventing any officers and men except those who were rewhole of our front, with the evident object of preventing any officers and men except those who were required on duty, getting down to the neutral ground. However, my companions and myself were beforehand, and had got cown into the ravine before the cevalry haired just behind the Ficket house. As we advance this ravine is almost paved with shot and shell. They stud its sides or lie in artificial piles out of the path at the bottom. The earth gleans here and there with bullets and fragments of lead. In one place there is a French picket posted in a bend of heravine, sleeping under their greatcoats raised on twigs to protect them from the sun, or keeping watch over the eternal pot au-feu, making delicious coffee with the rudest apparatus, smoking or talking gravely. Yes, for a wonder, the men are grave, and look almost sullen, but they are merely thoughtful, and thinking of the comrades whose bodies they will soon have to inter, for you will find them courteous, and prompt to give you a drink of muddy water, or a light for a cigar, or any information they can afford. By for a cigar, or any information they can afford. By the side of this ravine—your horse must needs tread on them if you are not careful in guiding him—is many an humble mound, some marking the resting-place of individual soldiers, others piled over one of those deep pits where rank and file lie in their common glory covered with lime, and marked now and then with a simple wooden cross. Our Protestant feelings need not be outraged by the fact that this emblem of the old Christians with a new conficult to the cross of European outraged by the fact that this emblem of the old Chris-tan world is not confined to the graves of Roman Cathelics, but that the desire to secure for the remains of their comrades repose in their resting-places here-after has induced many soldiers to erect the cross above those melancholy mounds, knowing that the Russians will respect it. In other turns in the ravine you will find mules with litters for the wounded, and ambulances, and the horses of the Land Transport Corps waiting for their burden. English and French are mixed together. I saw in one place two of our

Corps waiting for their burden. English and French are mixed together. I saw in one place two of our men apart from the rest with melancholy faces.

"What are you waiting here for ?" said I. "To go out for the Colonel, Sir," was the reply. "What Colonel?" "Why, Colonel Yea, to be sare, Sir," said the good fellow, who was evidently surprised at my thinking there could be any other colonel in the world. You are now close to the Mamelon, and the frequent reports of rifles and the singing of the balls close to you, prove that the flag of trace has not yet been hoisted by the enemy. Here come two Voitigeurs, with a young English naval officer between them. They are taking him off as a spy, and he cannot explain his position to his captors. He tells us he is an officer of the Viper, that he walked up to see not explain his position to his captors. He tells us he is an officer of the Viper, that he walked up to see some friends in the Naval Brigade, got into the Mamelor and was taken prisoner. The matter is explained

to the Allies; they point out that the Naval Re's not employed on the Mamelon, that spies are a ant and clever, are at last satisfied, and let their tare go with the best grace in the world. We see in the zigzag, a ditch about six feet broad and it deep, with the earth knocked about by shot, sides, and we meet Frenchmen laden with water teems or carrying large tin cams full of coffee and of meat and soup, ready cooked, up to the Man They are cooked in the ravine close at han taken up in messes to the men on duty. The Jion rises before us, a great quadrangular work top of a meund or hill opposite Malakoff, whabent 500 yards nearer to Sevastopol. The side formed of enormous parapets with a steep slope they bear many traces of our tremendons fire on before the Mamelon was taken.

The parapets are high inside the work, and are efore the Mameion was inside the work, and are of a

prodigious thickness. It is evident the Mamelor overdone by the Russians. It was filled with traverses, and covers, and excavations inside, as

traverses, and covers, and excavations inside, so the it was impossible to put a large body of men into it to get them into order in case of an assault. The stends is to accord to assault. The stends is fearful. It arises from the dall Russians who were buried as they fell, and bone as arms and legs stick out from the piles of rubbish a which you are treading. Many guns also were buried here when they were disabled by our fire, but there had decompose so rapidly as poor mortality. It white flag was hoisted from the Redan just as I to into the second English parallel on my left, should joins the left of the French right. What a network zigzags and parallels and traverses one has to pastly white flag was hoisted from the Redan just as I mainto the second English parallel on my left, when joins the left of the French right. What a network zigzegs and parallels and traverses one has to pass and through before he can reach the front! You see how easy it is for men to be confused at not how easy to mistake, when the ground is not family. Thus it was that the Fourth Division, who were stomed to man one attack, did not know where the were in passing through the works of another, and no doubt did the error arise owing to which Si dec Campbell attacked near the apex of the Redan into of at the flank. The Russians threw out a long he of sentries along their works in front of the has which guards them, and at the same time we advange another line of sentries opposite the Redan, and French a similar cordon before the Mamsion. officers on duty hastened to the intermodiate space, at the burying and searching parties came out on their duty. The Quartermaster-General and his staff officers on daty hastened to the intermediate space, at the burying and searching parties came out on their dury. The Quartermssier-General and his staff see on the spot, and every precaution was taken to ke officers and men from crowding about. The mean the trenches were enjoined not to get up on the parties or into the embrasures, or to look lover. All officers and men not on duty were stopped by the cavage a mile behind or at the boyaux in the trenches. The Russians seemed to be under restraint also, but the crowded on the top of the Redan and of the Malact parapets, and watched the proceedings with great a terest. I walked out of the trench unmolested on he right and rear of the Quarries, under the Redan, a which we have now established a heavy battery a the distance of 400 yards from the enemy's embrasure. The ground slopes down from our attack for some for hundred yards and then rises again to the Redan. It is covered with long rank gross and weeds, with large stones, with tumuli, alsa! of recent formation, and with holes ranging in depth from 3) feet or 4 feet to a foot, and in diameter from 5 feet to 7 or 8 feet, where abilithave fallen and exploded. It is impossible a give a notion of the manner in which the earth's scarred by these explosions, and by the passage of she the grass, too, is seamed in all directions by grapeaba, and furrowed by larger missiles, as if plows large and which is naturally of a broken and uneven surface. There is a red jacket in the grass —a private of the 3th is lying on his face as if he were fast asleep; his rife, small had been constantly drawn over it. Sometams it is difficult to get over the inequalities in the ground which is naturally of a broken and uneven surface. There is a red jacket in the grass—a private of the 3th is lying on his face as if he were fast asleep; his rila, with the barrel curved quite roand, and beut nearly is two by the grapeshot which afterward passed through the soldier's body, is under him, and the right hand, which protrudes from under his chest, still clutched the stock. It was the first body I saw, and the nearest to our lines, but as we advanced and passed the sentries they lay thick enough around and before him. The litter bearers were already busy. Most of ear dead seemed to lie close to the abattis of the Redan, and many, no doubt, had been dragged up to it in high for plunder's sake. Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis on the right of the Redan, his boots and epanlettes were gone, but otherwise his clothing was untouched. His head was greatly swellen, and his features, and a fine manly face it had been, were nearly undistinguishable. Col. Shadforth's remains were in a similar state. The shattered frams of Sir John Campbell lay close up to the abattis. His sword and boots were taken, but the former is said to be in the Light Division camp. It is likely he was carried away from the spot where he fell up to the citch of the abattis for the facility of searching the body, as he could not have got so far in advance as the place where he lay. Already his remains were decomposing fast, and his face was much disfigured. Captain Hume, his attached aid-de-camp, had the body removed, and this evening it was interred. Catheart's hill—his favorite resort, where every saw was sore of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. It was but the very evening before his death that I saw him standing within a fee feet of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking to him. wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking to him to come and lunch with him the next day at the Club-house of Sevastopol.

Although the army has been disappointed by the re-sult of the attack on the Redan and Malakoff, it has no

despaired-it does not despair of the result of the weary siege. I venture to say that the expectation of mearly every officer and soldier in the camp on the day of the 18th of June was, that the assault would be re-newed that evening or on the following morning, but we are now, it is said, going to attack the Redan and Malakoff by sam, we are about to underso, the belief Malakoff by snp; we are about to undergo the tedies process of mines and countermines, globes of conservation, etomories, fougasses, and all the apparatus of scientific engineering, in which the Russians are at least our equals. It is not too much to say that Gen-Jones, our chief engineer, expects nothing of importance to be achieved for several, many, weeks to compare the conservation of the conservati tance to be achieved for several, many, weeks to come—that Sir George Brown is wiser and more discreet, and Lord Raglan less sanguine and more pertubed than they have been for some time past. Cries of "Murder" from the lips of expiring officers have been echoed through the camp, but they have now died a way in selence or in the noise of active argument and discussion. Oppressed by the news of death's doings among many dear friends, and by the intelligence of the loss of one who was valued by all who knew how to appreciate rare scholarship, a quaint humor, a pure of one who was valued by all who knew how to appreciate rare scholarship, a quaint humor, a pure heart and a lively fancy, I can scarcely be supposed competent to view our position in its natural aspect, or to escape the influence of the gloomy atmosphere with which I am just now surrounded. Lord Ragian's amiable disposition is acutely touched by the loss of so many gallant men. For myself, I admit that, knowing nothing of war, and merely chronicling as far as possible the results of its operations, I do not see any possibility of our being able to abandon our present position on the south side of Sevastopol, or to nake a general attack on the Russian armies which are encanmed before us. Every rayine has been present position on the south side of Sevastopol, or to usale a general attack on the Russian armies which are encamped before us. Every ravine has been made another Sevastopol by their engineers. Our Land Transport Corps is so hardly pressed by the service of the Siege Artillery that, as I am informed, the ratios of fuel has been on several occasions recently not forthcoming for the troops to the full amount. It is to be presumed that the alies Generals are acquainted with some facts respecting the strength and position of the Russian army, which induce them to think it would be unadvisable to break up our camp and try to force the passes of the Belbek. They may distrust their own strength or the efficiency of their means of transport. It is not the before the passes of the Belbek. They may distrust their own strength or the efficiency of their means of transport. It is not the belief of many officers and the attitude of the enemy. They may be influenced by considerations, and may act on information of which we are general, but the belief of many officers of inferior rask and of great intelligence is, that the proper way to attack Sevastopol is to put finger and thumb on its windspipe, no matter how far the place may be removed from the great organ itself, and let it starve. We are not strong enough, it is said, to invest the place immediately outside, for we are only 210,000 men, and it would require an army of 250,000 or 250,000 men to occupy the lines, which would enable them to resist at all points the attempts of the enemy, whether from within or from without the cordon of investment. Perchop is inaccessible and poisonous, and the shores of the Siwash are certain death—mass certain and quick than the marshes of the Debrudscha, at the recollection of which the harvest Frenchman trembles. We know nothing of the road or roads across the Siwash. When at Genitchi the flying squadron found they could barely approach the place, and it would have been extremely imprudent to go past the straits in light boats, whi barely approach the place, and it would have be extremely imprudent to go past the straits in light boats, which might have been destroyed by a fe field pieces directed by an unseen enemy along it banks. It will easily be seen, by these few remach that the army is not in that position in which we con-wish to see it. Our Generals are becoming ill age Gen. Pennefather is in orders to-day, and will have leave for England forthwith. Major-General Codifi-ton—one of our best brigadiers—is already on his si-from this to regain his shattered strength. We have lost the services of Brigadier Buller for some time past from this to regain his shattered strength. We have lost the services of Brigadier Buller for some ties part. Sir George Brown has been ordered on boars ship for the benefit of his health, as he has been sufering from diarrhea for some days past; and we hearwith regret that Gen. Esteourt is very unwell. At his moment Col. Shirley of the sith Regiment virtually commands the Light Division, and the prospect c spending the next three menths on this arid platter is indeed depressing. Although water has not alled, it is scarce and bad. Guards are placed continuous the streams, and each man and horse supplied in turn, and they have to form a quey at the troughs; and